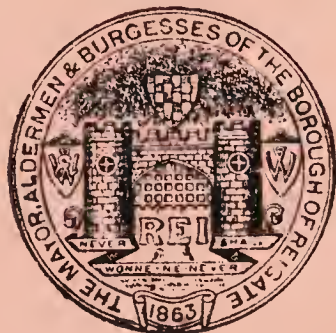


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BOROUGH OF REIGATE.



# Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health,

A. E. PORTER, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.

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TOGETHER WITH THE

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Sanitary Inspector,

J. P. HUMPHERY, F.S.I.A.

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1923.

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REDHILL :

S. C. JENNINGS AND SONS, PRINTERS.



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BOROUGH OF REIGATE.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

for the Year 1923.

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*To the Chairmen and Members of the Sanitary, and Maternity  
and Child Welfare Committees.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present my Eighteenth Annual Report.  
It follows closely the lines of that of 1922.

Judged by the low death rate and infant mortality, as well as by the exceptionally small incidence of epidemic diseases, 1923 was a healthy year.

I have included a number of statistical data taken from the Surrey volume of the 1921 Census. It is often found that the populations of local government districts are difficult to estimate with accuracy a few years after the Census has been taken, and it appears probable that the discrepancies between the real population of Reigate and that estimated by the Registrar-General during this intercensal period will be greater than usual. The Census had to be taken on June 19th, 1921, instead of at the end of the first quarter, and an unusually large number of people were on holiday. The adjustments made in consequence may be appreciably far from the truth, and I do not think there is much doubt that the population estimated for Reigate by the Registrar-General is considerably below the actual figure.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ARTHUR E. PORTER,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

*Reigate.*

*8th April, 1924,*

## SECTION I.

### General Statistics.

Area (land and inland water), 5,995 acres.

Population (1923), 28,710.

Number of inhabited houses (1921), 6,052.\*

Number of families or separate occupiers (1921), 6,825.\*

Rateable value, £230,470. Assessable value, £215,700.

Sum represented by a penny rate, £865.

\* Exclusive of public institutions.

During the year the Surrey volume of the 1921 Census has been published. The Tables are set out in a somewhat different form from those in the 1911 Census, but the following figures appear to be comparable:—

	1921.			1911.		
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Population enumerated	12,785	16,129	28,914	12,947	15,555	28,502
„ in private families...	...	...	...	26,987	...	26,257
„ „ institutions	...	...	...	1,490	...	2,047
Number of private families	...	...	...	6,825	...	6,262
Dwellings occupied by private families	...	...	...	6,052	...	5,698
Persons per private family	...	...	...	3.95	...	4.19
Percentage population of total private families						
living more than one person per room	...	...	...	3.8	...	3.0
Undivided private houses occupied	...	...	...	5,552†	...	5,095
„ „ „ unoccupied	...	...	...	145	...	368
Blocks of flats, tenements, etc., occupied	...	...	...	22	...	9
Shops containing dwellings, occupied	...	...	...	435	...	416
„ „ „ unoccupied	...	...	...	12	...	17
Other occupied buildings	...	...	...	43§	...	178

† One occupied by caretaker.

§ Two occupied by caretakers.

Although the increase in the total population in the ten intercensal years was only 412, the increase of population in “private families” was 730. The abandonment of the Schools of the Royal Asylum of St. Anne’s Society may account for this discrepancy to a considerable extent. In the six largest public institutions the population fell from 1,289 in 1911 to 1,126 in 1921. The increase in total population between 1901 and 1911 was 2,509.

The “Natural Increase” in population between 1911 and 1921 is given by the Registrar-General as 1,410, and the loss by migration as 998. The increase in dwellings



is given as 6.8 per cent., while the increase in population in private families was 9.0 per cent.

The Registrar-General's "standard for overcrowding," namely :—number of families living more than one person per room, rose from 3.0 per cent. of total families in 1911 to 3.8 per cent. in 1921. In the latter year this figure varied in different areas in Surrey, from 1.6 in Dorking and Godalming, to 6.2 in Kingston.

### SECTION II.

#### Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year.

		Total. M. F.					
<i>Births</i>	{	Legitimate ...	400	199	201	}	Birth rate ... .. 14.4
		Illegitimate ...	14	3	11		Birth rate, 1922 ... .. 15.0
						Birth rate 5 years 1918-22	15.8
		Total. M. F.					
<i>Deaths (nett)</i>	...	...	289	134	155	Death rate...	... .. 10.1
Do.	1922	...	332			Death rate 1922	... .. 11.6
Do. 5 years, 1918-22			322			Death rate 5 years, 1918-22	11.6
<i>Number of women dying in, or in consequence of child birth.</i>							
				From Sepsis	...	Nil.	
				From other causes	...	Nil.	
<i>Deaths of infants under one year of age per 1000 births :—</i>							
Legitimate, 38	Illegitimate, 71	Total	...	...	...	38.6	
						Total, 1922...	... .. 39.5
						Total, 5 years, 1918-22	... .. 49.4
<i>Deaths from Measles (all ages)</i>		...	...	...	...	3	
<i>Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)</i>		...	...	...	...	1	
<i>Deaths from Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)</i>		...	...	...	...	1	

#### Population.

The Registrar-General estimates the 1923 mid-year population at 28,710, an increase of only 10 over that for 1922, although the excess of births over deaths for that year was 98, while something like 40 new houses were completed and occupied during the intervening twelve months. I called attention to a similar feature in my report for 1921, and should expect that both estimates are below the correct figures.

The population actually enumerated at the Census of 1921 was 28,914, which was adjusted by the Registrar-General to 28,690, on the supposition that on June 19th, 1921, when the Census was taken, there were more visitors present in Reigate than Reigate residents visiting other districts. In any case, I suspect that the 1923 population is higher by 100 or more than the Registrar-General's estimate.

### **Births.**

The gross births registered were 447, reduced to 414 nett, namely :—202 males and 212 females, as against 430 in 1922 ; giving a birth rate of 14.4 per 1,000 population, the figure for 1922 being 15.0, and the mean for the five years 1918–22 being 15.8. Illegitimate births formed 3.4 per cent. of the total, as against 4.7 in 1922 and 5.0 in 1921. The smallest numbers of births recorded in recent years were 358 in 1917, and 394 in both 1918 and 1919, and it looks as if these low records would shortly be equalled or beaten.

### **Deaths.**

After deducting the deaths of “ non-residents,” and adding those of Reigate persons dying elsewhere, there were 289 nett deaths, giving a nett death rate of 10.1 per 1,000 population. Corresponding figures for 1922 were 332 and 11.6, the mean death rate for the five years 1918–22 being also 11.6. The deaths among males and females were 134 and 155 respectively.

It is probable that the mean death rate over a series of years in the future will remain between 11.5 and 12.0 per 1,000, since the Census of 1921 shows that the age distribution of the population has made a change for the worse, so far as the general death rate is concerned, since 1911. In the former year 31.0 per cent. of the population were over the age of 40, and 18.7 per cent. above the age of 50 ; while the corresponding figures in 1921 were 38.5 and 24.2 respectively. This has been brought about partly, no doubt, by losses in the late War, but still more by a steadily falling birth rate, accompanied by a better expectation of life at the lower age periods. This factor is further exemplified by the increasing proportion of deaths of persons over 65 to total deaths recorded in recent years. In 1923 this proportion was 58.5 per cent., as against 56 in 1922, the latter having been previously much the highest recorded. Up to the year 1919 the figure had only occasionally exceeded 50, and then by a small fraction. In 1923, out of the total deaths, 52 per cent. were of persons over 70, and 23.5 of persons over 80.

As compared with 1922, there was a big drop in deaths from influenza (4, as compared with 21), and smaller drops



in deaths from tuberculous diseases, and diseases of the respiratory organs, other than bronchitis. There were increases in deaths from malignant disease (47 as against 32), bronchitis and heart disease. As the mean age of the population rises, an increasing number of deaths from malignant disease must be expected, unless completer knowledge leads to measures of prevention, or to more efficient means of cure.

The death rates for the four quarters of the year were 11.5, 10.0, 8.3 and 14.5 respectively.

The excess of births over deaths was 125.

### **Infant Mortality.**

The total deaths of infants under one year of age amounted to 16, as against 17 in 1922, and a mean of 21.8 for the five years 1918–22. The total has once been equalled (in 1917), but has never been smaller. The infant mortality was 38.6 per 1,000 births, comparing with 40 in 1922, and a mean of 50 for the five years 1918–22. The lowest recorded for the Borough was 36 in 1921.

The small total of 16 deaths was made up of 6 from premature birth (including one set of triplets), 4 cases of broncho-pneumonia, 2 of congenital heart disease, and 1 each of inanition, measles, bronchitis, and acute eczema (at three weeks). It will be seen that all but six deaths were due to causes operating before or shortly after birth. In one instance the baby was the child of a gipsy of no fixed abode, who died in the Guardians' Institution.

Among the 14 illegitimate babies there was one death.

Comparative vital statistics for 1923 are as follows:—

	Birth-rate	Death-rate	Infant Mortality
England and Wales ...	19.7	11.6	69
157 Towns (1921 pop- ulations of 20,000— 50,000) ... ..	19.8	10.6	69
Reigate ... ..	14.4	10.1	39

### SECTION III.

#### THE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

##### 1. The Notifiable Diseases.

Table I. shows the age periods and other particulars with reference to the acute diseases notified in 1923.

“Other Diseases” consist of one case of ophthalmia neonatorum, four of erysipelas, two of encephalitis lethargica, one of acute poliomyelitis, and one of malaria.

##### **Scarlet Fever.**

Only 12 cases were notified during the year. This number was equalled in 1910, but is otherwise the smallest since the compulsory notification of infectious diseases came into force in 1890. The highest numbers of notifications during the period were 231 in 1893 (including 99 in a public institution), and 181 in 1915, all of which occurred in private families. In only one house was there more than one person attacked. Ten of the cases were removed to hospital; one was isolated at the Royal Earlswood Institution.—All recovered. There were no cases notified in the months of February, June, July, August and September.

##### **Concurrent Diphtheritic Infection.**

The throats and noses of the ten patients admitted to hospital were examined bacteriologically. Three were found to harbour the diphtheria bacillus in the nose, two in the throat, and one in both throat and nose. The percentage of double infection was therefore 60. All appeared to be free on discharge.

##### **Return cases.**

No instance occurred during the year.

##### **Diphtheria.**

Six cases, occurring in as many houses, were notified during the year. Five were removed to hospital, and there were no deaths. Two further cases were removed to hospital for observation, pending bacteriological confirmation, but were discharged a few days later. The diagnosis in one of the six cases was not confirmed bacteriologically. The smallest number of cases previously recorded since the disease was notifiable occurred in 1894, 1897 and 1898, when in each

TABLE I.

Ages.	Diphtheria.			Scarlet Fever.			Puerperal Fever.			Enteric Fever.			Pneumonia.			Other Diseases.		
	Cases notified	Cases removed to hosp'tl.	Deaths	Cases notified	Cases removed to hosp'tl.	Deaths	Cases notified	Cases removed to hosp'tl.	Deaths	Cases notified	Cases removed to hosp'tl.	Deaths	Cases notified	Cases removed to hosp'tl.	Deaths	Cases notified	Cases removed to hosp'tl.	Deaths
0-1																1		
1-2													2					
2-3				2	1								1					
3-4																		
4-5	1	1																
5-10	3	2		5	5													
10-15				4	3											1		
15-20	2	2								1	1							
20-35							1			1	1					1		
35-45				1	1		1											
45-55																5	2	1
over 65																1		1
Total :	6	5	Nil	12	10	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	2	2	Nil	3	Nil	13	9	2	2



year 7 notifications were received. The maximum numbers were in 1908 (134 cases, 96 being inmates of a large boarding school), and 81 in 1903. The cases occurred in February, May, August and November.

### **Carriers.**

There were only ten children in infected families who attended public elementary schools. One of them was found to have the infection in the throat, and was removed to hospital.

There were no instances of protracted infection.

### **Erysipelas.**

There were four cases, with one death.

### **Enteric Fever.**

A brother and sister, aged 20 and 16 respectively, were attacked on June 16th and July 1st. The sister probably took the disease from the brother, but it was not possible to trace the source of his infection. He had eaten ice-cream on several occasions within a fortnight of the onset of his illness. The patients were removed to hospital, and both recovered. A suspected case was removed to hospital in February, but the disease proved not to be enteric fever.

### **Puerperal Fever.**

Two patients were attacked in September. They both recovered after treatment at home.

### **Encephalitis Lethargica.**

Two women, aged 45 and 60 respectively, were attacked on February 25th and March 1st. Both were treated at the East Surrey Hospital. The younger patient died. They were both in domestic service, but there appears to have been no connection between the attacks, and I was unable to hear of any other suspicious illness.

### **Acute Poliomyelitis.**

A boy of 10 was attacked on August 2nd. He recovered at home, with some loss of power in both legs and right arm. He was subsequently treated at a London hospital.

### **Malaria.**

This was a recurrent attack in a sailor, who was originally infected in China.

## Tuberculosis.

Table II. includes all cases notified for the first time, namely :—24 cases of pulmonary and 8 of non-pulmonary tuberculosis, as well as 5 pulmonary and 2 non-pulmonary cases first heard of on removal to institutions, and 2 deaths of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, who had not been notified.

TABLE II.

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 ... ..								
1 ... ..			1					
5 ... ..	1	2	3	1				
10 ... ..								
15 ... ..	3	3	1	1				
20 ... ..	1	4		2				
25 ... ..	2	3						
35 ... ..	2	1		1				
45 ... ..	6	1						
55 ... ..	2							
65 & upwards ...								
Totals ... ..	17	14	5	5	9	5		1

The organs affected in the non-pulmonary cases were the glands of the neck (4), hip joint (3), and spine, skin, and abdomen (1 each).

The deaths registered during the year were pulmonary 14, non-pulmonary 1, and the ratio of non-notified to total deaths was 1 in 7.

## Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Only one case was notified. The eyes recovered completely after treatment at home.

## 2. The Non-notifiable Diseases.

There was no exceptional prevalence of measles, whooping-cough, chicken-pox, mumps, etc., and no school departments required closure. Three deaths from measles occurred during the first quarter, and one from whooping-cough in the second quarter. The Health Visitors paid 38 visits to cases of measles, 105 to cases of whooping-cough, and 27 to cases of chicken-pox.

## **SECTION IV.**

### **Causes of Sickness.**

As regards the incidence of notifiable infectious diseases, 1923 proved to be one of the lightest of recent years. In addition there were no serious outbreaks of influenza, measles, whooping-cough, or other non-notifiable epidemic diseases.

The low general death rate indicates that the year was a healthy one, and apart from heart disease and cancer there was no unusual mortality from any of the principal causes of death.

There was also no other specially noteworthy cause of sickness or invalidity during the year.

---

## **SECTION V.**

### **Nursing arrangements, Hospitals, etc.**

#### **Professional Nursing in the Home.**

#### **General and Infectious Diseases.**

There are two private nursing homes supplying trained nurses. The Reigate, Redhill and District Nursing Association, affiliated to the County N.A., has a staff of four "Queen's" nurses who are also midwives, in addition to the Matron. The Borough Council have an arrangement with the Association to undertake the nursing of those classes of illness which have been recognised for this purpose by the Ministry of Health, a definite payment being made per visit.

In South Park there is a separate Nursing Association, not subsidised by the Borough or County Councils. Their nurse is permitted to attend cases of measles and whooping-cough when not incompatible with her other work.

At the extreme South-Eastern portion of the Borough similar work is undertaken by the Salfords branch of the Horley Nursing Association.

#### **Midwives.**

There is now only one midwife of the "bona fide" class practising in the Borough, and she only acted as such on one occasion. The remainder of the midwifery is carried



out by the staff of the Reigate, Redhill and District Nursing Association, and that of the Salfords Association mentioned above. The Borough Council pays 5/- a case for each confinement attended in a working-class dwelling by the staff of the first-named Association. Except in emergencies the work is carried out by two of the staff only.

There are, in addition, midwives attached to the County Nursing Association Maternity Home, and to the Guardians' Institution.

### **Clinics and Treatment Centres.**

The Borough Council's Health Centre is used for Maternity and Child Welfare and for School Clinics. It is situated in Brownlow Road, Redhill, and five rooms are set aside for the purpose. The infant consultations are held twice a week, and a doctor is in attendance. Ante-natal clinics are held as occasion requires.

A child welfare Clinic is also held once a fortnight at a Mission Room in South Park, financed by a voluntary committee, a contribution being paid by the Borough Council. There is no medical attendant.

### **Tuberculosis Dispensary.**

The County Council's Dispensary is situated off London Road, Redhill.

There is no day nursery, and no venereal diseases Clinic.

---

## **Maternity and Child Welfare.**

### **Health Centre.**

Except during the month of August, and at Easter and Christmas, consultations were held each Tuesday and Thursday during the year, a doctor being in attendance each day. On the 88 days when the consultations took place the attendances of infants amounted to 3,588, as against 3,306 in 1922. The number of individual infants attending was 470, as against 462 in 1922, and 301 in 1921.

There were 288 attendances of 40 individual expectant mothers at the infant consultations.

There are needlework and boot-mending classes, and a boot and a dental club at the Centre.

In 1922 Reigate won the new Challenge Shield, presented by the Association of Infant Welfare and Maternity Centres. In 1923 Reigate only obtained eighth place out of 88 competitors, being bracketed equal with Bermondsey, and obtaining 52 marks out of a possible 72. Two honours, three First-class and one Second-class Certificates were awarded.

### **Antenatal Clinic.**

This was commenced during the year, and twelve sessions were held, at which 25 individual expectant mothers attended. The total attendances were 36.

### **Domiciliary Visits.**

Three hundred and thirty-three primary, and 2,086 subsequent visits were paid by the Health Visitors to infants under the age of twelve months, and 1,154 visits to infants between the ages of 1 and 5. Seventy primary, and 203 subsequent visits were paid to expectant mothers during the year. There were 947 visits of a miscellaneous character, in addition to 38 to cases of measles, 105 to cases of whooping-cough, 27 to cases of chicken-pox, 3 to cases of pneumonia, and 1 to ophthalmia neonatorum.

### **South Park Weighing Centre.**

The Centre was open on 23 occasions, 448 attendances being made.

Nurse Banks, who acts as Health Visitor in this parish, paid 18 primary, and 144 subsequent visits to infants under the age of 12 months: 149 visits to children between the ages of 1 and 5: 19 primary, and 66 subsequent visits to expectant mothers.

### **Midwifery Provision.**

The Council paid the agreed subsidy in connection with 78 midwifery and 63 maternity nursing cases.



### **Dental Treatment.**

The collection of subscriptions towards extractions and provision of dentures is managed by the voluntary workers through a provident club at the Centre. The work is carried out at the Redhill Dental Dispensary. The Council agreed to contribute towards the cost of extractions and dentures in 3 cases.

### **Maternity Home.**

The demand for accommodation has proved to be smaller than had been anticipated. As regards applications for special terms, I only received two during the year. In one instance the Council contributed half the cost.

### **Home Helps.**

The number was reduced from 4 to 2. They attended 47 confinements. The applications for Home Helps were fewer than in previous years, owing partly to the increase in the fees, and partly to the decrease in the number of births.

### **Provision of Milk.**

This is undertaken to a limited extent, and only in necessitous cases, by the Voluntary Committee.

### **Birth Notification.**

Of the 447 births (gross), 418 were duly notified, or 93.5 per cent. Doctors were responsible for 167 notifications, doctors and nurses for 91, midwives or nurses for 159 and a parent for one.

Among the 29 unnotified births one occurred in the Guardians' Institution, two in the County Maternity Home two in a private nursing home, and three in large residences. The mothers confined in the Guardians' Institution, the Maternity Home, and the Nursing Home, all live outside the Borough. The 21 unnotified births occurring in smaller houses, were attended by doctors in all instances, and were principally in the practices of two doctors, whose attention was called to their omissions.

### **Still Births.**

Fourteen notifications were received, 5 being males. They were derived from doctors in 9 instances, from midwives in 3, and from doctors and nurses in 2.

Among the eight cases investigated, only one was premature. In one instance, fright appears to have been responsible ; in one an excess of heavy work ; in four abnormalities in presentation, while in two no cause was apparent.

### **Hospitals provided or subsidised by the Local Authority or County Council.**

#### **1. Tuberculosis.**

Patients are sent at the cost of the County Council to 12 sanatoria and 10 hospitals situated in different parts of the country. The principal sanatorium is at Crooksbury, near Farnham, containing 50 beds, all for Surrey patients.

#### **2. Maternity.**

The Surrey County Nursing Association have a Maternity Home situated in Woodlands Road, Redhill, with accommodation for six patients. The Borough Council contribute towards the weekly maintenance charges in necessitous cases.

#### **3. Children.**

Arrangements have been made for the admission of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum into the East Surrey Hospital, the fees payable by the Borough Council to be 1/- a day for the infant alone, and 8/- a day for infant and mother.

#### **4. Fever.**

The Borough Isolation Hospital is situated just outside the Borough boundary, and contains accommodation for 22 scarlet fever and 10 diphtheria patients, while another block is capable of taking 6 further patients.

#### **5. Smallpox.**

The County Council have an estate at Clandon, near Guildford, containing the nucleus of a smallpox hospital, capable of expansion should the occasion arise. Reigate Borough is one of the contributory districts.

#### **6. Other.**

The Reigate and Redhill Hospital is the general hospital for the Borough and neighbouring area. It contains 52 beds, a number which represents approximately half the require-

ments of the district. It is not subsidised by the Borough or County Councils. During the year it was being enlarged to accommodate 30 more beds, and its name is now changed to the East Surrey Hospital.

### **Institutional provision for Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate Infants and Homeless Children in the District.**

There is no provision within the district for these classes, except at the Guardians' Institution.

### **Ambulance Facilities.**

(a) For infectious cases. Hitherto a horse ambulance has been kept at the Isolation Hospital, and horsed by contract, but during the year a motor ambulance on a Berliet chassis was purchased for the joint use of the Borough and Rural District.

(b) For non-infectious cases. The Council has a motor ambulance, in charge of the Police, which is available for the district generally. The Borough of Reigate Corps of the St. John Ambulance Brigade have a motor ambulance, the services of which are in great demand. The Corps also have two hand litters stationed in Reigate and Redhill.

## **SECTION VI.**

### **Laboratory Work.**

The following shows the specimens examined for the diphtheria bacillus by the Medical Officer of Health:—

	Diphtheria bacillus found.	Diphtheria bacillus not found.	Hofmann's bacillus found.
Suspected diphtheria ... ..	4	22	0
Convalescent diphtheria ... ..	0	11	2
Contact diphtheria ... ..	1	3	1
Convalescent Scarlet Fever... ..	0	6	1
Total : ... ..	5	42	4

Six samples of sputum were examined for the tubercle bacillus, the result being negative in five instances. One sample of blood, from a case of suspected enteric fever was examined, and yielded a positive Widal reaction.



Bacteriological examinations in connection with the Isolation Hospital are carried out in a London laboratory. Those in connection with school contacts, etc., by the School Medical Officer.

### **Serum.**

For curative purposes 2,000 units of anti-diphtheritic serum were supplied to a medical practitioner on one occasion during the year. None was required for prophylactic purposes.

## **SECTION VII.**

### **Sanitary Administration.**

#### **Adoptive Acts, Bye-laws and Local Regulations relating to the Public Health in force.**

Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890	...	adopted	1890
Public Health Acts, Amendment, Act, 1890	...	„	1890
Private Street Works Act, 1892	... ..	„	1892
Public Health Acts, Amendment, Act, 1907	...	„	1907
Byelaws with respect to New Streets and			
Buildings	... ..	„	1909
„ „ „ „ Slaughter-houses	... ..	„	1891
„ „ „ „ Offensive Trades	... ..	„	1891
„ „ „ „ Nuisances	... ..	„	1891
„ „ „ „ Cleansing of foot-			
ways, etc.	... ..	„	1891
„ „ „ „ Common Lodging			
Houses	... ..	„	1891
„ „ „ „ Good Rule and			
Government	... ..	„	1905
Regulations with respect to Dairies, Cowsheds			
and Milkshops	... ..	„	1899

The building bye-laws referred to superseded an earlier set adopted at some antecedent date. They are now under revision by a Sub-Committee.

### **Sanitary Inspections.**

The visits to various classes of premises and resultant action are set out in the Sanitary Inspector's Report, and are therefore not detailed here.

### **Inspection of Places where Food is prepared.**

This is included in the Inspector's report.

### **Slaughter-houses.**

These are referred to in the Sanitary Inspector's report. A yearly licence was granted to the occupier of the new slaughter-house referred to in my last report.

### **Arrangements for Disinfection and Disinfestation.**

The Corporation cleansing station contains a large high-pressure steam disinfecter and two bathrooms for personal cleansing and disinfecting. Provision is made for dealing with materials which would be damaged by steam. The number of articles disinfected during the year was 2,057. Details are set out in the Sanitary Inspector's report. The Isolation Hospital has its own disinfecting plant.

Two verminous persons were dealt with at the station.

### **Sewerage.**

The relaying of the sewers in a portion of Cromwell Road, and High Street, Redhill, was completed during the year.

### **Public Conveniences.**

The Redhill Public Conveniences were almost completed by the end of the year.

### **Rats.**

The post of Supervising Officer was abolished during the year.

### **Action under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders.**

No notices were served under these Orders. The cows kept by registered cowkeepers were inspected quarterly by the Council's Veterinary Surgeon; they varied in number from 172 to 198. In the third and fourth quarters all the cows appeared to be healthy. In the first quarter two cows on one farm were in very poor condition, but passed the tuberculin test. One was so emaciated that she was destroyed, and was found to have been suffering from Johne's disease. In the second quarter one emaciated cow and another with indurated udder were found on a farm. Both passed the tuberculin test.



### **Tuberculous Milk.**

Upwards of 1,700 gallons of milk are consumed in the Borough daily, exclusive of that required at the Philanthropic Farm School, and the Royal Earlswood Institution. Approximately 1,400 gallons are derived from outside districts. In order to test the presence or absence of tuberculosis in these supplies 86 samples were taken from the various retailers and submitted to the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine. The samples were so taken as to indicate the farm supplying the milk, and the churn in which it was delivered. Seven of these samples, however, were "repeats."

The presence of the tubercle bacillus was detected in 5 samples, equivalent to 6.3 per cent. on the 79 samples. In two instances the milk was derived from cows kept within the Borough. In one the probable source of infection was an aged cow which was eliminated from the herd and shot subsequent to the taking of the sample. It was unfortunate that the carcase was not seen by the Sanitary Inspector, but samples of milk which he took from the remainder yielded no evidence of tuberculous infection. In the other instance the milk was derived from four cows. They were all examined by the Council's Veterinary Surgeon, appeared to be healthy and passed the tuberculin test; so that the origin of the infection was not traced.

The infected milk in the other three instances was derived from farms situated in parishes adjoining the Borough. In each of two instances the cow responsible had been eliminated from the herd before the report on the sample was received. In the third the source of infection was more difficult to trace. The herd originally consisted of 18 cows. One of these was slaughtered, and found to have tuberculosis of the lungs; it is doubtful whether this occurred just before or just after the sample was taken. The owner of the herd had the remaining 17 examined by a veterinary surgeon, and tuberculin tested. All were in very good condition, and the udders were healthy, but no less than 14 reacted to the test. The bull also reacted. Two of the cows subsequently developed coughs, and were isolated from the remainder, and three dried off shortly after their examination,

leaving, on December 20th, 9 reactors and 3 non-reactors, together with 5 heifers. The heifers were tested, and gave negative results. Two of the 9 cows now went dry, and a sample of milk from the remaining 7 reactors was examined, and the tubercle bacillus was found, though none of the udders were diseased, and the cows appeared to be in perfect health. By the time the report was received two more cows had gone dry. The farmer decided to have a sample taken from each of the remaining five. Pending the receipt of the report, their milk was used for the feeding of pigs. The bacteriologist reported that three of the five samples contained the tubercle bacillus. It will be observed from this account that the detection of the cow or cows responsible for infecting a wholesale milk supply may be a lengthy and tedious operation. In this instance the investigations covered a period of six and a half months, and the result was only made possible through the co-operation of the owner of the herd and through the perseverance of the Sanitary Inspector of the District in which the farm was situated. An unsatisfactory feature, however, of the whole matter is that no control can be exercised over the disposal of cows, known to yield tuberculous milk.

### **Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.**

One hundred and nine samples of food were submitted to the Public Analyst, 48 being milk. Seven samples of milk and 4 of cream were reported to be adulterated. Further details are set out in the Sanitary Inspector's report.

### **Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912 and 1917.**

Forty-eight samples of milk, and 4 of cream not sold as preserved cream were examined for preservatives. Preservatives were absent in all the milk, but present in all the cream samples. Two of the four samples had been taken informally. The results were:—

Vendor "A"—Informal	...	...	...	0.27 per cent.
„ „ —Formal	...	...	...	0.25 „ „
„ "B"—Informal	...	...	...	0.33 „ „
„ „ —Formal	...	...	...	0.30 „ „

In each instance the preservative was boric acid, or a preparation thereof, and the amounts present are expressed as boric acid. Each Vendor was fined £1 and the Analyst's fee. Four samples of "preserved" cream were examined and found to contain boric acid to the extent of 0.05, 0.22, 0.23, and 0.34 per cent. respectively, as against a percentage stated on the label of not more than 0.4 per cent., as required by the Regulations. All the samples contained more than 35 per cent. of milk fat. In other respects there was no infringement of the Regulations.

### **Factories and Workshops.**

#### **1. Inspections.**

One hundred and eighty-five visits were paid to workshops and 14 to workplaces.

#### **2. Defects.**

Six instances of want of cleanliness were found and remedied.

#### **3. Outworkers.**

No lists were received from local employers. From two Metropolitan Boroughs 6 lists were received, relating to 5 different addresses and 28 employees, in addition to inmates of St. Joseph's Convent.

#### **4. Registered Workshops.**

The total number on the register is 189, an increase of three from the previous year.

#### **5. Other Matters.**

No complaint was received from H.M. Inspector during the year.

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## **SECTION VIII.**

### **PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.**

The Medical Officer of Health holds a similar appointment under the Reigate Rural District Council, and carries out certain bacteriological and chemical investigations for both Authorities.



The School Medical Officer holds the appointment of Deputy Medical Officer of Health for the Borough.

The Sanitary Inspector has two assistants, a disinfecting officer, who also carries out other sanitary duties, and a clerk.

One Health Visitor gives the whole of her time to the Council: another gives half her time to the work of the Education Committee.

The Medical Officer of Health and his Deputy each have the Diploma in Public Health. The Sanitary Inspector and his chief assistant have the Certificate of the Sanitary Institute. Both Health Visitors hold the Certificate of the Central Midwives Board, and one has the Royal Sanitary Institute's Certificate for Health Visitors.

Contributions from the Imperial Exchequer are made towards the salaries of the Medical Officer of Health, the Sanitary Inspector and the two Health Visitors.

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## SECTION IX.

### HOUSING.

The Council's Surveyor informs me that 48 houses were completed and certified as fit for occupation during the year. Of these 17 were working class dwellings. None were erected with State assistance under the Housing Acts, 1919 or 1923, either by the Council or by other bodies or persons.

#### 1. Unfit Dwelling Houses.

- |   |     |
|---|-----|
| (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... ..                      | 313 |
| (b) Number of dwelling houses inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910 ... ..            | 221 |
| (c) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... .. | Nil |

(d) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under (c) ) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	260
<b>2. Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notices.</b>	
Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ... ..	205
<b>3. Action under Statutory Powers.</b>	
(a) Proceedings under Sec. 28 of the Housing, Town-Planning, etc., Act, 1919 ... ..	Nil
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :	
(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied... ..	55
(b) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied :—	
by owners ... ..	55
by Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
(c) Proceedings under Secs. 17 & 18 of the Housing, Town-Planning, etc., Act, 1909 ... ..	Nil



BOROUGH OF REIGATE.

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SANITARY INSPECTOR

for the Year 1923.

Sanitary Department,  
Municipal Buildings,  
REIGATE.

*April 8th, 1924.*

*To the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee.*

MRS. POWELL AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you herewith my Twenty-seventh Annual Report, and in doing so again desire to express my appreciation of the uniform kindness and consideration I have received at your hands.

I again desire to express my deep indebtedness to Dr. A. E. Porter, the Medical Officer of Health, for his kind and generous help at all times and also to express my sincere appreciation of the loyal and painstaking work of my Staff, who have cheerfully carried out a considerable amount of work after the usual office hours and on Saturday afternoons and Sundays.

I also have to acknowledge with appreciation the kind co-operation of the other officials and of Mr. T. Kyle (Food and Drugs Inspector, Surrey County Council) who has gone to considerable trouble on many occasions in assisting me in tracing adulterated milk to farms outside my district.

My thanks are also due to Mr. R. H. Thompson, the Inspector of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

I am, Mrs. Powell and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. P. HUMPHERY,

*Chief Sanitary Inspector.*

# ANNUAL REPORT.

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## **Infectious Illness.**

Seventy-two cases of notifiable disease of various kinds were visited during the year and fully reported to the Medical Officer of Health.

At 3 houses invaded by infectious illness the laundry work was not done on the premises. The persons who had been doing the laundry work were immediately notified and not allowed to receive any more until disinfection had been carried out.

Where cases have been treated at home, the premises have been frequently visited to ensure of isolation being practised, and each week, where it has been desirable, the laundry work has been steeped in disinfectants by one of the staff before being sent to be washed ; 309 articles have been dealt with in this way.

The flushing of drains of infected premises (which during the year numbered 23) is also undertaken by the Department, so that thorough cleansing has been ensured, which is impossible when disinfectants are given to the tenants.

Notices have been issued to the School Medical Officer and the Superintendents of the Sunday Schools, informing them of all infected houses, and requesting them to exclude children from such until further notified. After disinfection is completed, and a suitable interval has elapsed, they have been advised thereof. If the members of the family are found to be engaged in any business bringing them into close contact with a number of people or foodstuffs, their employers are at once notified, and every precaution taken at once to stop, through contact, the spread of the disease.

Of the 145 rooms disinfected, 52 were in consequence of Consumption, 14 of Diptheria, 20 of Scarlet Fever and 59 of miscellaneous diseases. Disinfection was also carried out at 6 Public Institutions.

Bedding, clothing, etc., that requires disinfection by steam or special fumigation, is removed by the Staff, under



my supervision, to the Disinfecting Station. When mat resses and palliasses have to be treated, all the leather tufts are taken off and destroyed, and new tufts put on before the articles are returned to their respective owners.

During the year under review 2,057 articles, in 126 lots, were removed for disinfection, and the following is a summary of them :—

Beds	...	...	...	...	47
Mattresses	...	...	...	...	157
Palliasses	...	...	...	...	18
Bolsters	...	...	...	...	137
Pillows	...	...	...	...	337
Sheets	...	...	...	...	76
Blankets	...	...	...	...	297
Quilts	...	...	...	...	26
Counterpanes	...	...	...	...	49
Carpets	...	...	...	...	16
Rugs	...	...	...	...	34
Cushions	...	...	...	...	22
Toilet Covers	...	...	...	...	42
Towels	...	...	...	...	20
Wearing Apparel	...	...	...	...	593
Curtains	...	...	...	...	61
Mats	...	...	...	...	53
Miscellaneous pieces	...	...	...	...	72
					2057

### **Cleansing Station.**

Two verminous persons were treated at the Cleansing Station.

### **Slaughter-houses.**

The new slaughter-house at Whitebushes has been granted a licence for one year.

Of the other 13 slaughter-houses which are licensed, only three or four may be said to be well constructed, and these are unfortunately too closely surrounded by dwellings. The remainder are old and out-of-date buildings in undesirable positions.

An endeavour is made to visit the premises at the time of slaughter. I, however, am often called for in cases of doubt.

One bullock, 3 cows and 2 pigs found to be affected with tuberculosis; 1 sheep and 1 calf with inflammation, and 2 sheep in a dropsical condition, were surrendered and destroyed.

The following offals were treated in the same way:—

3 pig's plucks, 6 bovine livers, 3 hearts and 6 kidneys.

### **Food Supply.**

The following foodstuffs were, after inspection, surrendered and destroyed (in addition to those mentioned under "Slaughter-houses") :—

Beef	...	...	...	540 lbs.
Mutton	...	...	...	36 lbs.
Bacon	...	...	...	26 lbs.
Ox Liver	...	...	...	10 lbs.
Kidneys	...	...	...	36 lbs.
Corned Beef	...	...	...	14 lbs.
Cod	...	...	...	280 lbs.
Herrings	...	...	...	80 lbs.
Milk	...	...	...	11 tins
Fish	...	...	...	9 tins
Salmon	...	...	...	6 tins
Mixed Fish	...	...	...	1 box
Periwinkles	...	...	...	1 bag
Whelks	...	...	...	3 bags

### **Bakehouses.**

There are 20 bakehouses, 12 being termed workshops, *i.e.*, without mechanical power, and 8 factories, *i.e.*, with mechanical power. All the premises have been cleansed every six months.

### **Milk and Dairies Amendment Act, 1922.**

In accordance with the above Act, two registers are now kept. One gives particulars of retail purveyors of milk, and the other of cowkeepers.

There are, on the former register, 40 entries; 7 having their premises outside the Borough, and 14 of those whose premises are in the Borough are also cowkeepers.

On the latter register there are 18 entries. Fourteen of these are also retail purveyors of milk.

The milk supply of the Borough, apart from that derived from the cowsheds within, comes from the following places :— Balcombe, Betchworth, Blechingley, Blindley Heath, Buckland, Charlwood, Chiddingstone, Crawley, Earlswood, Edenbridge, Horley, Leigh, Merstham, Nutfield.

Allowing for fluctuations, there are about 190 cows kept by persons registered, and the milk produced is retailed within the Borough.

One hundred and four visits of inspection have been made to the premises registered under the Order.

### **Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act.**

The Order of the Board of Agriculture, issued in February, 1912, directing the disinfection of all vehicles removing swine from the markets, has not yet been revoked.

The Order necessitates attendance at the Redhill Market each day until the last pig has been removed, and during the year, 365 vehicles have been dealt with under the Order.

### **Sale of Food and Drugs Act.**

(Ed. Hinks, Esq., B.SC., F.I.C., Public Analyst).

FOODSTUFFS.	Samples taken.				Total.	Genuine	Adulterated.
	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.			
Milk ...	10	9	—	29	48	41	7
Sugar ...	—	—	—	6	6	6	—
Butter ...	—	6	—	6	12	12	—
Margarine ...	—	—	—	8	8	8	—
Cream ...	—	—	8	—	8	4	4
Baking Powder	—	—	—	6	6	6	—
Cocoa ...	—	—	—	5	5	5	—
Self Raising Flour	—	—	—	4	4	4	—
Eggs (Preserved)	—	5	—	—	5	5	—
Sponge Cakes ...	—	7	—	—	7	7	—
Totals ...	10	27	8	64	109	98	11

Of the seven milk samples adversely reported upon 2 were “ appeal to the cow ” samples, taken early in January, and formed part of a series of samples that were fully reported on (*page 33*) last year.



The third was reported to contain 2 per cent. of added water and an informal sample taken from the wholesale supply gave as a result 6 per cent. deficiency in butter fat. As there was raised the legal point that delivery of the wholesale sample was outside the Borough, the case was taken up by the County Inspector.

The fifth was reported to contain 6 per cent. of added water and an informal sample taken from the wholesale supply revealed as a result 18 per cent. In this case the same legal point was raised, and the matter was taken up by the County Inspector.

The seventh was reported to contain 4 per cent. of added water and, after consultation with the Public Analyst, it was decided to caution the Vendor.

Of the four samples of cream adversely reported upon, two were taken informally; one was reported to contain Boric Acid, or a preparation thereof expressed as Boric Acid 0.27 per cent., and the other 0.33 per cent.

As no legal proceedings can follow on the result of an informal sample, formal samples were taken from the same supply. One was reported to contain Boric Acid, or a preparation thereof expressed as Boric Acid 0.25 per cent. and the other 0.3 per cent., and proceedings were instituted in both cases. The Vendor in the former case was fined £1, and the Public Analyst's fee of 15/-, whilst a shop assistant in the same case was fined 15/- for aiding and abetting. In the latter case the Vendor was fined £1, and the Public Analyst's fee of 15/-.

### **Bacteriological Examination of Milk.**

In the Medical Officer of Health's Report will be found particulars of 86 samples of milk taken for bacteriological examination by the Lister Institute.

The taking of these samples entailed a considerable amount of work that does not appear on the surface, the majority were taken between 6 and 8 a.m. (in specially prepared bottles) on the arrival of the milk in the Borough, and when obtained, carried immediately to the Lister Institute.

## **Factory and Workshop Act.**

Owing to the changes in occupation that are continually taking place, the keeping of a complete Register of Workshops is a difficult matter.

One hundred and eighty-five visits of inspection were made, and nine workrooms measured. Plans of the workrooms have been made, and the cubic contents ascertained, cards supplied to hang in the rooms giving the number of persons that may be employed during the day and overtime. Generally speaking, the premises have been found well kept.

Six lists of outworkers were received affecting twenty-eight outworkers, *i.e.*, persons who receive from the occupier of any factory or workshop work to be done in their own homes.

The following list gives the number of the various business premises in the Borough that come within the scope of the Act, and in which there are approximately 1,629 persons employed :—

Business.	Factory.	Workshop.	Workplace
Art Leather Worker ... ..		1	
Bakers ... ..	8	12	
Book Binder ... ..	1		
Boot Makers and Repairers ...		10	
Breweries ... ..	2		
Brick Makers, etc. ... ..	3	1	1
Carpenters, Cabinet-makers, etc.	5	27	
Coach Builders ... ..	2	4	
Corn Merchant ... ..	1		
Cycle Makers ... ..	3	7	
Dairyman ... ..	2		
Dressmakers and Milliners ...		43	
Engineers ... ..	2		
Firewood Works ... ..	2		
Gas Works ... ..	1		
Jam and Essence Makers ...	1		
Laundries ... ..	2	13	
Mantle Makers ... ..		1	
Metal Workers ... ..	1		
Mineral Water Manufacturers ...	1	1	
Motor Car Repairers ... ..	4	2	
Photographers ... ..		3	
Pianoforte Repairers ... ..		1	
Picture Frame Makers ... ..		1	
Plumbers ... ..		10	
Polish Powder Manufacturers ...	1		
Printers ... ..	11	2	
Restaurants ... ..			6
Saddlers ... ..		4	
Sand Pit ... ..			1
Seedsman ... ..	1		
Sheet Metal Workers ... ..		2	
Shoeing and General Smiths ...		7	
Stables ... ..			14
Stonemasons ... ..	1	2	
Stone Quarry... ..			
Tailors ... ..		13	
Tanner ... ..	1		
Timber Merchants ... ..	3		
Tin Plate Workers ... ..		1	
Umbrella Makers ... ..		2	
Undertakers ... ..		3	
Upholsterers ... ..		5	
Watch Makers ... ..		8	
Wheelwrights ... ..		3	
Totals ... ..	59	189	22



**Summary of Complaints received. Total, 140.**

No.	Purport.	Action taken.
29	Insanitary condition of premises ... ..	Investigated and Notices issued.
5	House Drainage ... ..	Ditto.
5	Smells emanating from sewers ... ..	Referred to Borough Surveyor.
29	Non-removal of house refuse ... ..	Referred to Borough Surveyor.
10	Foul accumulations ... ..	Nuisance removed.
62	Miscellaneous ... ..	Investigated, and, where possible, action taken.

**Rent Restrictions.**

A large number of informal applications have been made ; in all such cases an inspection of the premises has been made and the owner informed of the result of the inspection, and advised to do the repairs necessary in order to prevent the issue of a certificate. In all cases where this plan has been adopted the owners have done the necessary repairs.

**Abatement of Nuisances, etc.**

The following summary gives some particulars of the amount of work in connection with nuisances and defects dealt with. It is, however, impossible to tabulate a number of minor works of improvement that have been effected, or the number of visits that were made in supervising the carrying out of these improvements :—

Drains examined and tested	...	...	532
Drains relaid	...	...	27
Interceptors fixed	...	...	18
Drain ventilation improved	...	...	18
New W.C. apparatus provided	...	...	32
W.C. apparatus repaired	...	...	4

New soil and ventilating pipes fixed	...	18
Waste pipes trapped or repaired	... ..	113
Sanitary dustbins provided	... ..	94
Back yards paved or repaired	... ..	52
Sinks renewed or repaired	... ..	66
W.C. flushing cisterns fixed or repaired	... ..	55
Blocked drains cleared	... ..	6
Sculleries paved	... ..	28
Leaky roofs repaired	... ..	36
Eaves gutters and stack-pipes repaired	... ..	46
Rooms cleansed	... ..	526
Accumulations removed	... ..	3
Dampness remedied	... ..	76
New lavatory basins provided	... ..	2
Overcrowding suppressed	... ..	6
W.C. chambers ventilated	... ..	10
Plastering of walls and ceilings repaired	... ..	45
Fireplaces or coppers repaired	... ..	13
Window-frames or sash-cords repaired	... ..	24
R.W. gullies cleansed or repaired	... ..	14
Floors repaired	... ..	46
Cesspools abolished or cleansed	... ..	5

### Notices Issued.

	<i>No. issued.</i>	<i>Com- plied with.</i>	<i>Out- stand- ing.</i>
<i>a</i> Preliminary Notices ... ..	230	192	38
<i>b</i> Sec. 36, Public Health Act, 1875	16	10	6
<i>c</i> ;, 91, " " " "	55	32	23
	301	234	67

*a* Calling attention to conditions found on inspection.

*b* To provide "sufficient" closets and ashpits.

*c* To abate nuisances of various sorts.

### **Public Mortuary.**

During the year there have been 27 bodies deposited in the Public Mortuary for the following purposes :—

Post-Mortem Examination and Inquest, 14 ; Inquest. 5 ; awaiting burial, 8.

### **Stable Premises.**

There are within the Borough about 230 Stable Premises.

So far as time permitted, these premises have been inspected with a view to enforcing the bye-laws with regard to the weekly removal of manure.

Generally speaking the stable premises have been fairly well kept. Complaints that have been received have been rather due to the situation of the premises than the manner in which they are conducted.

### **Housing Regulations.**

The particulars obtained and recorded of each house inspected contains *inter alia* a block plan (to scale) of the house and drainage system, aspect, soil, ventilation round premises, size of each room, window area in relation to floor space, ventilation of rooms, number of occupants, conditions as to cleanliness, details of all sanitary fittings, state of walls and roof, dampness, conditions of yard and outbuildings, result of the test applied to the drains, and particulars of works of amendment ordered and carried out.

As soon as inspection is complete, a preliminary notice is sent to the owner calling his attention to the defects discovered. If this is disregarded, or the requirements named therein are only partly complied with, the circumstances are reported to the Sanitary Committee, and a statutory notice is issued. If this is not complied with, the facts are again reported to the Committee, and legal proceedings ordered.

An enormous amount of time is absorbed in interviewing owners and persuading them to carry out the work without resort to legal proceedings, and in addition, rapid progress is very considerable hindered by the majority of the small houses being on combined systems of drainage, and the



consequent difficulty of getting the various owners to agree to do the work.

The following tables give some particulars of the conditions found on inspection under the Housing Regulations. The houses referred to are working class dwellings, and are situate at Cecil Terrace, Common Road, Copse Road, Earlswood Road, Garlands Road, Gashouse Road, Hardwick Road, Hollis Row, Lion Cottages, Lower Road, Somerset Road, and Watt's Cottages.

Houses inspected	...	...	...	221
Rooms measured	...	...	...	1239
Rooms without fireplaces	...	...	...	114
Houses occupied by one family		...	...	162
,,    ,,    ,, two families		...	...	35
,,    ,,    ,, one family and lodgers		...	...	23
Houses overcrowded	...	...	...	1
Houses supplied direct from public main			...	216
Improper water closet	...	...	...	65
Ventilation of Water Closets		{ Good	...	164
		{ Fair	...	52
		{ Bad	...	5
Light of Water Closets	...	{ Good	...	164
		{ Fair	...	50
		{ Bad	...	7
Defective Sinks	...	...	...	51
Untrapped waste pipes	...	...	...	121
Dampness by	...	{ Roof	...	44
		{ Windows	...	25
		{ Dampcourse	...	35
		{ Drift	...	48
Yard Paving and drainage	...	{ Good	...	65
		{ Fair	...	99
		{ Bad	...	47
Outbuildings ( <i>i.e.</i> , sheds, etc., in back yards)				303

Improper dustbins	...	...	...	82
Defective drains	...	...	...	23
Air circulation round houses	{		Good	... 202
			Fair	... 19
			Bad	... 0
Defective eaves, gutters and stack pipes	...			82
Cleanliness of premises for which owner is responsible	{		Good	... 96
			Fair	... 109
			Bad	... 16
Cleanliness of premises for which occupier is responsible	{		Good	... 107
			Fair	... 107
			Bad	... 7

### Summary of Part of Work.

It is impossible to tabulate the numerous duties that are undertaken by the Department, but the following summarises to some extent the visits of inspection that were made for various purposes :—

Visits for inspection of	{	Dwelling-houses	...	...	...	313
		Dairies, Cowsheds, &c.	...	...	...	104
		Slaughter-houses, and Butchers' Shops...				620
		Bakehouses	...	...	...	46
		Fruiterers, Grocers, Fishmongers, &c.	...			182
		Factories, Workshops and Work-places				171
		Outworkers' Premises	...	...	...	14
		Gipsy Caravans	...	...	...	9
		Stable Premises	...	...	...	214

Visits in connection with notification of Infectious Illness ... 364

Visits to premises under notice for amendment ... 1567

Miscellaneous Visits ... 1748

Of the above 313 dwelling houses, 221 were inspected under the Housing Regulations, the remainder having been partially inspected for some special reason.

### Office Work.

The following is a summary of part of the work : it is, however, impossible to tabulate all that is done.

Calls and communications received and entered	...	3839
Letters written	... ..	448
Communications to S.M.O. ( <i>re</i> infectious illness)	...	40
Communications to S.A.O.	... ..	18
Communications to Head Teachers of Sunday Schools ( <i>re</i> infectious illness)	... ..	8
Letters to Bakers ( <i>re</i> cleansing)	... ..	34
Reports and letters sent to Medical Officer of Health		152
Report to Chairman ( <i>re</i> infectious illness)	... ..	23
Reports made to Committee	... ..	11
Dust Complaints received and forwarded to Borough Surveyor	... ..	29
Notices issued	... ..	290
Entries made in Nuisance Journal	... ..	65
Entries made in Nuisance Register	... ..	230
Entries made in Food and Drugs Register	...	110
Entries made in Register of Factories and Workshops		15
Plans of Workrooms made	... ..	4
Scarlet Fever Precautions sent	... ..	9
Booklets <i>re</i> Feeding of Infants despatched	...	369
Circulars <i>re</i> Infantile Diarrhoea despatched	...	377
Circulars <i>re</i> Fly Danger despatched	... ..	2810
Reports and Letters sent to Health Visitor	...	30



## Legal Proceedings.

No.	Nature of Offence.	Date of Hearing.	Result.
1*	Selling milk containing 2.62 per cent. instead of 3 per cent. of milk fat and 5.52 per cent. instead of 8.5 per cent. of milk solids other than milk fat	Jan. 25 1923	This case considered with No. 2. Same defendant.
2*	Selling milk containing 2.31 per cent. instead of 3 per cent. of milk fat, and 5.75 per cent. instead of 8.5 per cent. of milk solids other than milk fat	Jan. 25, 1923	Fined £3; Analyst's fee £1 1s.; Analyst's certificates £1 10s., and Solicitor's fee £2 2s.
3	Selling preserved cream without a label attached to jar	Sept. 27, 1923	Fined 20/- and Analyst's fee 15/-.
4	Aiding and abetting in the above case	,,	Costs 5/-.
5	Selling preserved cream without a label attached to jar	,,	Fined 20/- and Analyst's fee 15/-.
6	No label marked in printed capital letters not less than 1½ in. square "MARGARINE" in accordance with Sec. 6 of the Margarine Act, 1887, on the bulk from which sample was taken	Nov. 22, 1923	Fined 5/- and Analyst's fee 15/-.

\* Samples taken on December 21st, 1922.